Note to readers with disabilities: *EHP* strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in *EHP* articles may not conform to 508 standards due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact ehponline@niehs.nih.gov. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Supplemental Material

Drinking Water Salinity and Raised Blood Pressure: Evidence from a Cohort Study in Coastal Bangladesh

Pauline F.D. Scheelbeek, Muhammad A.H. Chowdhury, Andy Haines, Dewan S. Alam,
Mohammad A. Hoque, Adrian P. Butler, Aneire E. Khan, Sontosh K. Mojumder, Marta A.G.
Blangiardo, Paul Elliott, and Paolo Vineis

Table of Contents

Confounders and effect modifiers

Intra-Cluster Correlation Coefficient

Results Generalised Linear Mixed Models

Table S1: Baseline characteristics participants

Table S2: Median drinking water sodium concentration differences between measurement periods for each comparison group

Figure S1 – Map of the study area (Khulna and sub-districts Paikghaccha, Dacope and Batiaghata)

Figure S2 – Schematic representation of the study design

Figure S3 – Criteria for inclusion of villages and families into the scheme.

Figure S4 – Participant flow diagram for baseline and follow-up data collection periods

Figure S5 – Changes in blood pressure per sodium exposure group

References